



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

### MEASURES AGAINST THE INTRODUCTION OF SMALLPOX FROM MEXICO.

On account of the reported presence of smallpox in Ensenada, Mexico, and at the Halfway House, between the latter place and Tiajuana, Mexico, on the California-Mexican border, and the danger of the introduction of this disease by refugees coming into the United States near Tiajuana, a temporary acting assistant surgeon of the service has been stationed on the border for the purpose of apprehending any actual cases of the disease and vaccinating persons crossing the border who may have been exposed to infection. The quarantine officer at San Diego has been directed to institute special precautions with regard to vessels coming from points in Mexico in order to prevent the introduction of the disease by the maritime routes.

#### CHINA.

##### AMOY—Plague.

Acting Asst. Surg. Bonthius reports April 26:

Plague is present in Amoy with a daily average of 4 deaths.

#### CUBA.

##### Transmissible Diseases.

The following is a statement of transmissible diseases in the island of Cuba issued by the national department of sanitation:

Diseases.	New cases.	Deaths.	Cases remaining under treatment.
Tuberculosis.....	105	72	2,494
Leprosy.....	4	3	344
Malaria.....	42	31	180
Typhoid fever.....	19	9	53
Diphtheria.....	26	5	27
Scarlet fever.....	14	1	28
Measles.....	175	6	350
Varicella.....	57	.	72
Tetanus in the new born.....	7	7	1
Filariasis.....	.	.	1
Dengue.....	.	.	1

#### ECUADOR.

##### Plague and Yellow Fever.

Passed Asst. Surg. Parker at Guayaquil reports May 5.

Month of April, 1911:

*Plague.*—At Guayaquil there were reported 3 cases with 2 deaths occurring during the period from April 1 to 15. During the last 15 days of the month no cases were reported. This disappearance is